

LOUTH BOROUGH COUNCIL

Annual Report
of the
Medical Officer
of Health
1965

B O R O U G H O F L O U T H

1965

Chairman of the Council:

MAYOR

Councillor ANN ELIZABETH HARDY, J.P.

DEPUTY MAYOR

Alderman ROOSEVELT WILKINSON, J.P.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE:

Chairman:

Councillor R. CROSS

Vice-Chairman:

Councillor P. FELL

Alderman Burr

Alderman Dunham

Alderman Haxby

Councillor Allinson

Councillor Dewar

Councillor Dixon

Councillor Hutchinson

Councillor J. E. Nicholson

Councillor N. J. Nicholson

Councillor Patchett

Councillor Taylor

HOUSING AND SLUM CLEARANCE COMMITTEE:

Chairman:

Alderman J. H. STARSMORE

Vice-Chairman:

Councillor P. FELL

Alderman Burr

Alderman Wilkinson

Councillor Allinson

Councillor Dales

Councillor Dann

Councillor Dixon

Councillor Hutchinson

Councillor Macdonald

Councillor Montgomery

Councillor J. E. Nicholson

Councillor Mrs. Wilcox.

WALTER HOLT, LL. M.,

Solicitor

Town Clerk.



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TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS

OF THE BOROUGH OF LOUTH.

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year 1965.

The health of the Borough remained satisfactory during the year and no untoward event gave rise to concern. Births during the year numbered 185 a little lower than the figure for 1964. When standardised for comparison with the rest of the country the figure 17.6 per 1,000 population is arrived at compared with 18 births per 1,000 for England and Wales.

There were 162 deaths during 1965 compared with 141 in 1964. When standardised for comparison with other parts of the country the death rate becomes 11.2 per 1,000 population. The figure for England and Wales is much the same namely 11.5 per 1,000.

There were 5 deaths in infants under 1 year of age and this gives an infant mortality rate of 27.0 per 1,000 live births compared with 19/1,000 in the country as a whole. However with a relatively small number of births one extra infant death makes a considerable increase in the rate per 1,000.

Over half the deaths occurred in persons over the age of 75 years, heart disease being the main cause of death. There were fewer deaths than usual from Malignant Disease, 19 being reported in 1965. In the previous five years the average was 27 cases. Tables are included in the report giving more detailed information about the cause of death and comparison is made with the figures for the past 5 years.

The immunisation programme against infectious disease is encouraging. The majority of mothers attending the welfare clinic have their children immunised and attend again just before the child starts school when there is a greater risk of exposure to infectious diseases. The majority of cases of infectious disease were due to Measles which is usually a mild disease only isolated cases of other diseases occurred. No diphtheria has occurred for several years due to the intensive immunisation programme against this disease throughout the country. No deaths were caused by infectious disease.

I am pleased to take this opportunity of thanking Mr. Brocklebank and his staff for the valuable help they have given during the year, I wish also to thank the Chairman and Members of the Committee for their interest and co-operation in the work of the Department.

I remain,
Your obedient servant,

G. R. THORPE
Medical Officer of Health.

BOROUGH OF LOUTH

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS

Medical Officer of Health:
G.R. THORPE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Senior Public Health Inspector:
J.A.H. BROCKLEBANK, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspector:
E.H. LAND, M.A.P.H.I.

Pupil Public Health Inspector:
B.K. OVERTON, A.M.R.S.H.

Borough Surveyor:
J.C. BARBER, M.I. MUN. E.

Housing Manager:
F. ROBINSON

SECTION A

Social Conditions and General Statistics

Area of Borough in Acres	2812.4
Registrar General's estimated mid year Home Population	11,390
Density per Acre	4.51
Number of inhabited houses at end of 1965	4024
Rateable Value of inhabited houses	£192,492
Product of Penny Rate	£ 1,430

VITAL STATISTICS

BIRTHS

(a) <u>Live</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Legitimate	175	78	97
Illegitimate	10	4	6
	<u>185</u>	<u>82</u>	<u>103</u>

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of estimated population	16.2
Standardised Birth Rate for comparative purposes (Comparability Factor 1.09)	17.6
Illegitimate Live Births (per cent of total live births)	5.4

(b) <u>Still Births</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Legitimate	7	5	2
Illegitimate	-	-	-
	<u>7</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>2</u>

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 of estimated population	0.61
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 (Live and Still) Births	36.4
Total Live and Still Births:	192

<u>DEATHS</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
	162	76	86

Crude Death Rate per 1,000 of estimated population	14.2
Standardised Death Rate (Comparability Factor 0.79)	11.2

Infant Deaths

(a) <u>Under 12 months</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Legitimate	2	2
Illegitimate	-	1
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 of Total Live Births		27.0
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Legitimate Births		22.8
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Illegitimate Births		100

(b) <u>Under 4 weeks</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Legitimate	1	2
Illegitimate	-	1
Neo-natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births		21.6

(c) <u>Under 1 week</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Legitimate	1	2
Illegitimate	-	1
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total Live Births		21.6

Perinatal Mortality Rate (Still Births and Deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)	57.2
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Maternal Deaths (including abortion)	Nil
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Infant Deaths - Causes of Death

Pneumonia	1
Congenital malformations	1
Ill defined diseases	3
	<u>5</u>

<u>Causes of Death</u>	1964		1965	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
1. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	-	-	-	2
2. Tuberculosis - Other	-	1	-	-
3. Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-
4. Other Infective & Parasitic diseases	-	-	-	-
5. Malignant Neoplasm - Stomach	4	-	3	1
6. Malignant Neoplasm - Lung, Bronchus	5	-	2	-
7. Malignant Neoplasm - Breast	-	3	-	3
8. Malignant Neoplasm - Uterus	-	-	-	1
9. Other Malignant & Lymphatic neoplasms	5	7	4	5
10. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	-	1	1
11. Diabetes	2	1	2	1
12. Vascular lesions of nervous system	7	6	7	9
13. Coronary disease, angina	20	8	17	8
14. Hypertension with heart disease	2	2	2	1
15. Other heart disease	7	18	10	20
16. Other circulatory disease	6	3	4	7
17. Influenza	-	-	-	-
18. Pneumonia	4	3	8	5
19. Bronchitis	5	1	6	2
20. Other diseases of respiratory system	1	1	1	2
21. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	-	-	1	1
22. Hyperplasia of prostate	1	-	-	-
23. Congenital malformations	-	-	1	-

Causes of Death	1964		1965	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
24. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	5	6	3	13
25. Motor vehicle accidents	2	2	2	2
26. All other accidents	3	-	1	1
27. Suicide	-	-	1	1
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	-	-	-	-
29. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	-	-	-	-
	<u>79</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>76</u>	<u>86</u>
TOTAL	141		162	

Table 1. Ages at Death for 1965

Ages in Years	0/1	1/5	5/15	15/25	25/33	35/45	45/55	55/65	65/75	75+	Total
Deaths	5	-	1	2	2	3	4	30	29	86	1162

Table 2. Table showing ages at death during the past 5 years and the average for that period compared with 1965.

Ages in Years	0/1	1/5	5/15	15/25	25/35	35/45	45/55	55/65	65/75	75+	Total
1964	5	1	-	3	1	2	2	20	44	63	141
1963	5	-	-	1	1	3	6	24	31	102	173
1962	3	-	2	1	-	3	8	17	44	93	171
1961	3	1	1	1	2	3	9	21	41	77	159
1960	4	1	1	-	-	1	5	21	26	94	153
Average Nos	4.0	0.6	0.8	1.2	0.8	2.4	6.0	20.6	37.2	85.8	159.4
1965	5	-	1	2	2	3	4	30	29	86	162

Table 3. Anatomical Sites of Malignant Neoplasms.

Site	Male	Female	Total
Stomach	3	1	4
Lung, Bronchus	2	-	2
Breast	-	3	3
Uterus	-	1	1
Other Sites	4	5	9
	<u>9</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>19</u>

Table 4. Deaths from Malignant Neoplasms.

Site	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960
Stomach	4	4	3	5	1	3
Lung, Bronchus	2	5	6	4	3	10
Uterus	3	-	-	1	3	1
Breast	1	3	3	2	1	3
Other Sites	9	12	15	20	14	13
Total	19	24	27	32	22	30

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

LABORATORY FACILITIES

I could like to express my appreciation for the valuable help given by the Public Health Laboratory at Lincoln under the direction of Dr. J.M. Croll. The sampling of water supplies enables the Health Department to ensure the purity of the water in the Borough. Ice cream and various foodstuffs are submitted for bacteriological examination to ensure that they are wholesome and free from infection.

TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS

The following Clinic services are provided by the County Council and the Regional Hospital Board towards meeting local needs in the preventive and treatment branches of medicine.

A - Clinics at the County Council's premises, 32, Queen Street, Louth

School Children:

Each Wednesday, 2 to 4 p.m.
Diphtheria and Combined Immunisations.

Child Welfare:

Child Welfare:	Each Tuesday 2 to 4 p.m. (Doctor attends 2nd & 4th Tuesday 10 a.m.)
Toddlers:	Tuesdays (2nd & 4th) 10 a.m. to 12 noon.
Diphtheria & Combined Immunisations	2nd & 4th Tuesdays 2 p.m.
Ante-natal Mothercraft & Relaxation:	Wednesday 2 p.m.
Dental:	By appointment.
Speech Therapy:	Wednesdays 10 a.m. & 2 p.m.
Chiropody:	Wednesdays & Fridays 10 a.m. & 2 p.m.
Welfare Foods:	Each Tuesday 2 to 4 p.m.
Child Psychiatry	Wednesdays 10 a.m. & 2 p.m.

B - At the Local Hospitals:

County Hospital, Louth Out Patient Clinics

Louth & District Hospital Out Patient Clinics

Ophthalmology - Monday 10 a.m.	-
Ear, Nose & Throat - Monday 2.30 p.m.	-
Ante-natal - Monday 2.30 p.m.	-
Dental - Monday 3 p.m.	-
Genito-urinary - Monday 11.30 a.m.	-
Psychiatry - Tuesday 9.30 a.m.	-
Surgical - Tuesday 2.30 p.m. and Friday 2.30 p.m.	Monday 2.30 p.m. and Thursday 10.30 a.m.
Chest - Wednesday 9 a.m.	-
Paediatric - Wednesday 2 p.m. (The 1st Wednesday in each month at 10 a.m.)	-
Orthopaedic - Wednesday 9.30 a.m. and Friday 9.30 a.m.	-
Radiotherapy - Alternate Thursdays 11 a.m.	-
Gynaecology - Thursdays 2 p.m.	-
Venereology - Thursdays 2 p.m.	-
Medical - Thursdays 10 a.m. and Fridays 10 a.m.	-

County Hospital, Louth
Out Patient Clinics

Louth & District Hospital
Out Patient Clinics

Dermatology - Fridays 2 p.m.
Radiology - Tuesday and Thursday
School Children's Eye Clinic -
1st and 3rd Tuesday 10 a.m.

-
-
-

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS
AND OTHER DISEASES

Infectious Diseases other than Tuberculosis during 1965

Disease	Cases Notified	Case rate per 1,000 of estimated pop.
Measles	131	11.6
Dysentery	5	0.44
Scarlet Fever	2	0.18
Whooping Cough	7	0.62
Virus Meningitis	1	0.09

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

The Water Supply to the Borough was very satisfactory during the year. All the samples from the Public Mains were satisfactory, three unsatisfactory samples were reported from private water supplies. Six houses in the borough have private supplies. In 70 houses in the Borough the water supply is by means of a standpipe outside the house. This is unsatisfactory as it renders the supply liable to contamination.

Improvements have been made in the sewerage system in the Borough. It is however disturbing to note that 24 houses still use pail closets. There is always a risk of infection spreading by means of contamination of food by flies which are attracted by this type of closet. Every effort must be made to convert this type of closet to a water carriage system.

There are still many houses in the district which are substandard. In some cases it is possible to give these old houses a new lease of life by remedying defects and providing essential amenities. Grants are available for this purpose in suitable cases. In many cases the cost of rendering a house fit is so great that the only solution is demolition.

An important aspect of the Health Department is the Supervision of Food supplies. A considerable amount of time is spent inspecting and taking samples of food to ensure that it is in every way fit for human consumption. Large quantities of Meat are inspected and diseased animals condemned whole or in parts. It is only by constant vigilance that it is possible to ensure that the foodstuffs offered for sale to the public are wholesome in nature. Slaughterhouses and shops are inspected to make sure that they maintain the required standard of cleanliness. Ice cream is included in the foodstuffs inspected and regular samples taken from retailers for analysis. The great majority of these are satisfactory. When a doubtful or bad sample is recorded, the premises are inspected to find why this occurred - often some error in technique is discovered and the proprietor is advised accordingly.

EXFOLIATIVE CYTOLOGY

Each year some 2,500 women die of cancer of the cervix in England and Wales. In an attempt to reduce these numbers a special test has been devised.

By examining some of the cells from the surface of the cervix, it is possible to detect changes which indicate that the woman may develop cancer later in life. This procedure is known as exfoliative cytology and the examination is called a cytological examination. For this, material from the cervix is spread on a slide and examined under a microscope in the laboratory. A positive smear is one in which cells show changes indicating that cancer is likely to develop in the future.

This early examination has resulted in a reduction in the incidence of cancer, notably in the U.S.A. and Canada.

A clinic of this nature has been set up by the County Council and is very well attended.

The examination is quite simple and causes little discomfort. About 12 persons are seen at each session.

CLINIC

Towards the end of the year the New Clinic in Louth was opened. This building is a great improvement on the old clinic which had become quite inadequate to cope with the services required. It is a prefabricated single storied structure of attractive appearance in the centre of the town. A covered prism shelter is provided and there is a car park on the fore court. There are more consulting rooms available and it has been possible to augment the various health services.

The Infant Welfare Department now has ample space. A large consulting room is available for Doctors attending the Clinic and a combined waiting room and weighing room is provided. Welfare foods and Vitamins are available to the mothers. The waiting room can also be used as a lecture room. Two well equipped Dental Surgeries replace one in the old building. Accommodation is also provided for a Chiropodist, a service which is becoming extremely popular with the older people who frequently suffer great discomfort from disorder of the feet. Speech disorders in children are investigated and treated by the Speech Therapist who attends regularly and renders useful service in treating those Children. A psychiatrist is available for investigation of Maladjusted children and psychiatric disorders which are worrying parents.

There is also a Department of Mental Welfare. The problem of Mental Disorder has been receiving much more sympathetic consideration in recent years by the public. There used to be great reluctance on the part of those concerned to seek advice but now considerable help can be given in various ways and the patient in many cases can be returned to a useful life in the Community.

PROPHYLACTIC MEASURES AGAINST INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Immunisations carried out in schools, and clinics throughout the year are shown in the tables. The figures are much the same as in 1964. The majority of the immunisations are carried out during the child's first year of life and the opportunity is taken to carry this out when the mother brings her child to its Infant Welfare Clinic. Most Mothers are anxious to have this procedure carried out and very few refuse. The majority of Polio immunisations are now carried out by the oral method, that is to say the vaccine is given in syrup or on a sugar lump and taken by mouth. No injection is needed. This method is popular with the older children who may be apprehensive of the injection method.

I am grateful to Dr. C. D. Corrac for supplying the figures relating to immunisations.

Particulars of vaccinations and immunisations carried out in the district during the year ended 31st December, 1965.

Diphtheria Immunisations

Initials

Boosters

Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	Total
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Diphtheria and
Whooping Cough
Immunisations

Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	Total
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Diphtheria, Tetanus
and Whooping Cough
Immunisations
Initials

Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	Total
72	82	5	1	1	1	-	162
-	21	73	13	5	19	-	131

Boosters

Diphtheria and
Tetanus
Immunisations

Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	Total
1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
-	2	4	1	4	60	-	71

Initials

Boosters

Whooping Cough
Immunisations

Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	Total
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Whooping Cough and
Tetanus
Immunisations

Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	Total
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Smallpox

Vaccination

Re-Vaccination

Under 1	1 - 4	5 - 15	Total
2	41	7	50
-	1	3	4

Tetanus Immunisation

Initial Courses

Boosters

Under 1	1 - 4	5 - 14	15 or over	Total
-	-	2	4	6
-	-	-	-	-

Poliomyelitis Vaccinations

Year of Birth	Salk Vaccine			Oral Vaccine		
	Two Injec- tions.	Third Injec- tion.	Fourth Injec- tion.	Initial Course of Three Doses	Oral Booster After Two Salk Injections	Booster Dose
1965				27		
1964		1		106		2
1963		4	1	17		2
1962				4		2
1961			1	7	1	8
1960		1		4		47

Year of Birth	Salk Vaccine			Oral Vaccine		
	Two injections.	Third Injection.	Fourth Injection.	Initial Course of Three Doses	Oral Booster After two Salk Injections	Booster Dose of Oral Vaccine
1959				3	2	28
1958				1		10
1957			1			3
1956						2
1955			1	1		1
1954			1			2
1953						1
1952						2
1951						1
1950						3
TOTAL		6	5	170	3	114

TUBERCULOSIS - New cases and Mortality during 1965.

NEW CASES

Respiratory		Non Respiratory	
M	F	M	F
5	1	-	1

DEATHS

Respiratory		Non Respiratory	
M	F	M	F
-	2	-	-

BOROUGH OF LOUTH

REPORT OF SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

1 9 6 5.

J.A.H. Brocklebank, M.A.P.H.I.,
Senior Public Health Inspector.

Report of Senior Public Health Inspector
for the year, 1965

1. WATER SAMPLING

Bacteriological Examination - Public Supply

Total number of samples submitted for examination	103
Number of samples declared satisfactory	103

- Private Supplies

Total number of samples submitted for examination	6
Number of samples declared satisfactory	4
Number of samples declared to be of doubtful quality	2

- Swimming Baths

Total number of samples submitted for examination	21
Number of samples declared satisfactory	19
Number of samples declared to be of doubtful quality	2

Chemical Analysis - Public Supply

Samples of raw water from the bores from which the public water supply is taken, are regularly sent by the East Lincolnshire Water Board for chemical analysis. The Board passes on the results of this analysis to the Officers of the Borough Council.

2. FOOD CONTROL

Inspection of Premises

Three hundred and three visits of inspection were made to food premises during the year. Forty seven contraventions of the Regulations were remedied informally. With the limited time available for this work most attention was given to catering establishments, manufacturing premises and ice cream premises, and less time was spent on premises selling mainly wrapped and packaged goods.

Washing Facilities in Food Premises

Details of the numbers and categories of food premises in the Borough are shown in the following table together with information about the washing facilities which are available.

The food premises have been divided into five categories as shown below. The index letters in the margin correspond to the index letters at the head of the columns in the table.

- A. Premises licenced for the Sale of Ice Cream. In most cases the sale of ice cream is subsidiary to the main business such as confectioner, general grocer, sweets and tobacco etc.
- B. Bakehouses. These include bakehouses with bakers' and confectioners' shops attached.
- C. Meat Products Manufacturers.
- D. Catering Establishments. These include fish friers' premises which have dining rooms attached.
- E. Other Food Premises, including butchers', wet fish shops, confectioners, greengrocers, general grocers and poultry shops.

	A	B	C	D	E
1. Number of Premises	55	5	9	25	47
2. Number of Premises fitted with wash-hand basins hot and cold water etc. (Regulation 16):	55	5	9	25	47
3. Number of Premises from which open food is sold where sinks for washing food or equipment are required (Regulation 19).	36	5	9	25	32
4. Number of such premises fitted with sinks.	36	5	9	25	32

Milk Sampling

Pasteurised milk - No. of samples taken 20
Number of samples declared satisfactory 20

Ice Cream Sampling

Total number of samples taken 27
Number of samples placed in Grade 1 27

Meat Inspection - Carcases and offal inspected

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (if known)	2,252	106	52	6,842	9,477
Number inspected	2,252	106	52	6,842	9,477
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerici Whole carcases condemned.	5	32	21	90	47
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	189	32	2	178	1,480
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerici	8.5%	60%	44%	3.9%	16.1%
Tuberculosis only					
Whole carcases condemned	-	-	-	-	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	120
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	1.3
Cysticerosis					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	8	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	8	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-

Slaughterhouses

No. of licenced slaughterhouses in the Borough 7

3. HOUSING

Inspection of Dwellinghouses.

1. Total number of houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts 39
2. Number of inspections made for the purpose 117

Remedy of Defects

1. Number of dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by local authority or their Officers 15

Slum Clearance - Proceeding under the Housing Acts

1. Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made 3
2. Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders 2
3. Number of dwellinghouses subject to Closing Orders 1
4. Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of confirmed Clearance Orders 3

Housing Acts 1949-1959 - Improvement Grants

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 1. <u>Standard Grant</u> | (a) Applications received 20 |
| | (b) Dwellings subject to grant 18 |
| 2. <u>Discretionary Grant</u> | (a) Applications received 21 |
| | (b) Dwellings subject to grant 20 |

Twelve new Council houses were completed during the year. This has made it possible to rehouse some of those families who have been living for a number of years in unfit houses. The completion of the remainder of the houses in this scheme should enable all houses at present declared to be unfit to be vacated during 1966.

4. REFUSE COLLECTION, NUISANCES, RODENT CONTROL

Refuse Collection and Disposal

A regular weekly collection of house refuse was maintained during the year. In addition trade refuse was removed from a number of factories at the request and at the expense of the management.

The collection of cardboard and paper for sale to the board mills was also increased, the total weight sold during the year being 483 tons. A second electric baling press was purchased and installed in the salvage depot during the year to deal with the increasing quantities of paper and cardboard being collected.

With the introduction of a forty hour week for manual workers to come into operation in January, 1966, tests were carried out during the Autumn, in which a bulldozer and scraper for levelling, consolidating and covering refuse at the controlled tip, were used. These tests proved successful and it was decided to purchase this equipment. Its use will achieve a reduction in costs and economy in man power.

Nuisances

The details of nuisances dealt with informally during the year are shown in the table below:-

Refuse	62
Drainage	15
Poultry and Animals	3
Miscellaneous	11
	91

Rodent Control

Seventy eight dwellinghouses and twenty six other premises were treated for rodent infestations during the year. In addition regular inspections of areas likely to be infested were carried out by the rodent operative.

The baiting of manholes on the sewerage system with fluoroacetamide was also continued during the year.

While the incidence of rodent infestation in the area remains low, it is nevertheless essential to maintain a regular survey and inspection of premises to prevent any growth in the residual rat population.

5. FACTORIES ACT

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	8	3	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	82	43	5	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	12	32	-	-
TOTAL	102	78	5	-

CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found.				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found.				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) -					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	5	5	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Cutwork)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	5	5	-	-	-

6. OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Staff

The two public health inspectors employed by the Council have been appointed inspectors for the purposes of the Act. The time available for inspections under the Act is limited and amounts approximately to one quarter of one inspector's time.

Inspections

General inspections are being carried out regularly along with the other inspection duties of the office.

Two hundred and forty eight premises were registered under the Act at the end of the year of which ninety seven had received a general inspection. This work involved a total of two hundred and sixteen visits of inspection.

Remedying of Contraventions

Thirty two contraventions of the Act in twenty four premises have been remedied by informal action during the year. The details are given below:-

(a) No hot water to wash-hand basin	10
(b) No First Aid Box	4
(c) No thermometer	1
(d) Sanitary accommodation not properly separated from work room ..	4
(e) No incinerator for sanitary dressings	2
(f) No facilities for storing outdoor clothes	1
(g) No artificial lighting to W.C. compartment	4
(h) No handrail to stairs	2
(j) Form O.S.R. 9 B not displayed	4

Special Lighting Survey

In accordance with the request contained in Local Authority Circular No. 9, Supplement No. 1, dated 9th August, 1965, a special survey of lighting standards in shops and offices in the borough of Louth was carried out in November, 1965.

General Impression of Standards of Lighting

(a) Natural Lighting

The natural lighting both of sales areas and rear portions of shops in the town centre varies from poor to bad. This is due to the general congestion of the buildings in the centre of the town, which makes very difficult the placing of windows where they would provide adequate natural lighting. In fact, adequate lighting in the rear portions of many shops can only be obtained by artificial means.

(b) Artificial Lighting

The standard of artificial lighting varies considerably from one premises to another, and also between one part of any premises and another part. In a few shops and offices the lighting intensity at the level of the working surface is between 30 and 40 lumens while the majority fall short of this standard, and a few are very inadequately lit.

The greatest variation between the various parts of a single premises occurs in shops where the sales area is usually found to be adequately lighted, but stock rooms, corridors and cloakrooms are often poorly lighted.

Examples of Unsatisfactory Lighting

In a number of cases inadequate lighting was found in corridors, staircases and stock rooms at the rear of old shops in the town centre. Many of these premises had originally been combined shops and houses, with the residential accommodation at the rear and on the first and second floor. In course of time the residential part of the property had been abandoned for living purposes, and had gradually been taken over for storage and general purposes. Sometimes the electrical installation in this part of the premises had been neglected completely and in those cases where it was in use, it had not been extended or improved to suit the requirements of the new use to which the part of the premises had been put.

This applies also to some extent to premises now used as offices which previously had been used as dwellinghouses or for some other purpose.

Where shops and offices have been modernised or rebuilt within the last few years, the lighting generally is satisfactory as the lighting installation has been positively planned as an essential part of the improvement or rebuilding.

Specific Standards of Lighting

No specific standards of lighting have been recommended to occupiers of premises but a comparison has been made between the intensity of lighting, and the recommended standards of the Illuminating Engineering Society.

Glare

No specific instances of glare have been noted.

Light Meter Readings

An analysis of a series of light meter readings taken during the period of the survey is appended.

Offices

No. of office premises surveyed 18
No. of separate offices contained in those premises 82

Lighting Intensities

Lumens per square foot	No. of Offices
Less than 5	3
More than 5 but less than 10	6
More than 10 but less than 15	21
More than 15 but less than 25	40
More than 25	12

As the lighting intensity varied from office to office in each premises, the figures in the above table refer to individual offices, as it was considered that an arithmetical average figure for each premises would be meaningless.

Shops

11 Shops were surveyed and light meter readings taken. The table below shows the intensity of lighting in the sales areas as compared with that in the stock rooms etc.

Type of Premises	Lighting intensity - Lumens per square foot	
	Sales Area	Stock Rooms etc.
Self Service Store	42	20
Self Service Store	48	22
Self Service Store	50	8
Boot and Shoe Sales	10	5
Boot and Shoe Sales	16	10
Boot and Shoe Sales	45	5
Wine Merchant	24	10
Butcher	40	10
Butcher	40	10
Catering Establishment	20	25
General Grocery	30	16

Public Analyst & Consulting Chemist

Reference: C2867

16, Hamilton Road,
Sherwood,
Nottingham.

Dated: 28th July, 1965

Telephone 69059

Report of Analysis of Water

Received 1965, from East Lincolnshire Water Board

Mark RAITHBY PUMPING STATION.

Raw Water.

This water contains per million parts:-

Total Solids dried 180° C	286.00
Suspended Matter	Absent
Chlorides as Chlorine	16.00
Nitrate Nitrogen	0.62
Nitrite Nitrogen	Absent
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.180
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.044
Carbonate Hardness	235.00
Non-Carbonate Hardness	0.00
Excess Alkalinity as Sodium Carbonate	0.00
Oxygen absorbed from N/80 KMnO ₄ in 4 hrs. @ 27° C	0.10
pH Value	7.1
Odour and Taste	Normal
Colour - Hazen Units	Less than 5
Heavy Metals	Absent
Free Chlorine	Absent
Fluorides as Fluorine	0.10

Observations:-

At the time of sampling this water was of suitable chemical quality for human consumption, domestic use and dairy purposes provided that recent bacteriological examinations have proved satisfactory.

